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BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 30, 1920.

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FOREIGN CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORTS.

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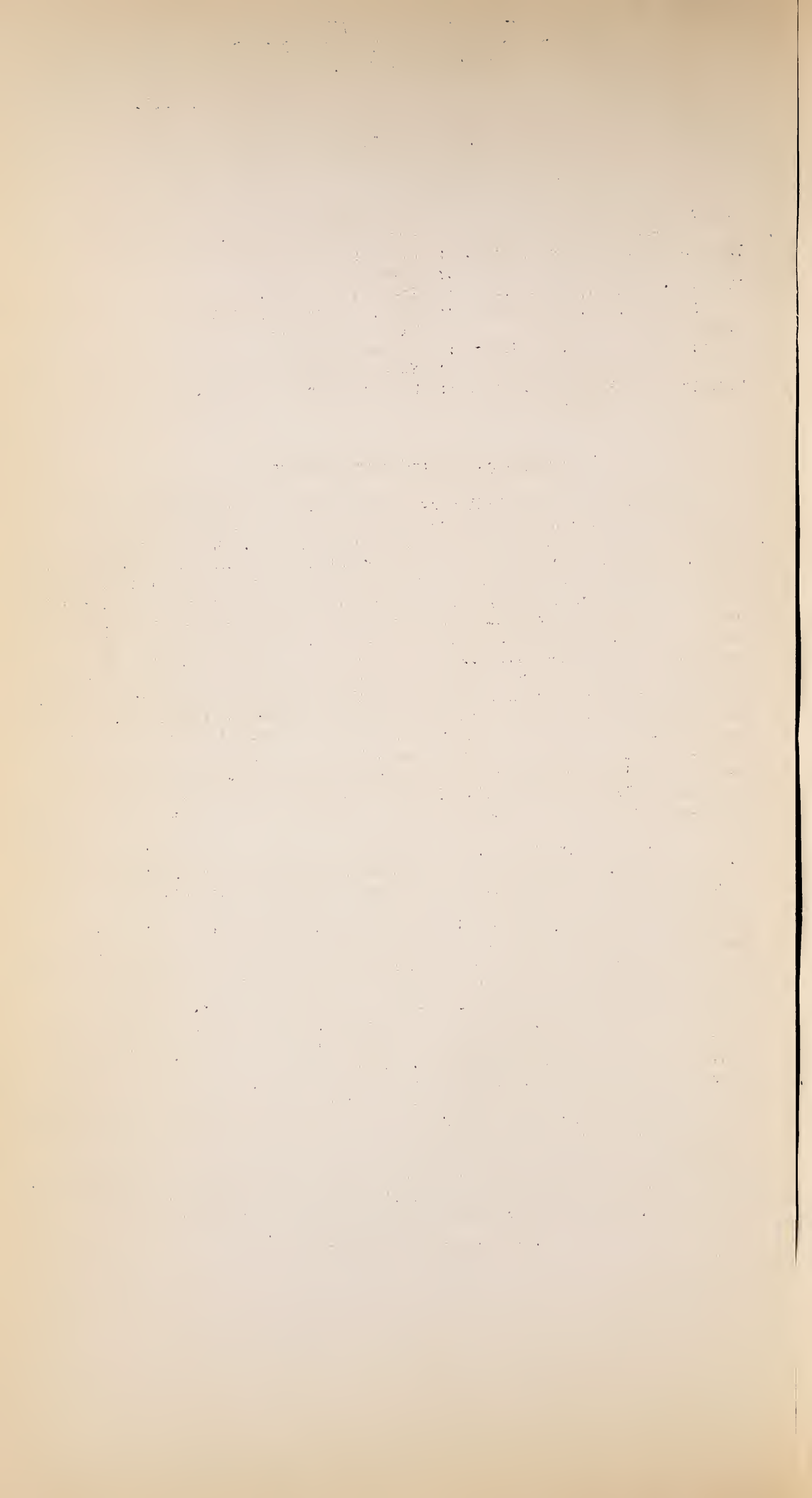
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SUMMARY OF FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS.

The bulk of the 1920-21 harvest in the Southern Hemisphere will be gathered during the months of December and January. At the present time prospects for an excellent harvest are very promising. Recent estimates show no change in the area of wheat in Argentina, the Union of South Africa and Australia from that given in our last report, which placed the total for these three countries at 28,385,000 acres, or 128.4 per cent of the 1919-20 area. In Argentina the wheat acreage is estimated at 16,062,000 acres, as compared with 14,957,000 acres last year. Beneficial rains have fallen recently and there are indications of more than an average yield. In Australia there is a very large increase in the area of wheat over that of last year, reports placing the amount at 11,500,000 acres, against 6,344,000 acres last season. There is some fear of rust caused by recent heavy rains but no definite reports of injury have yet been received. The acreage of wheat in the Union of South Africa is estimated at 833,000 acres, compared with 801,000 last year, both of these figures being below the average for the seasons 1914-15 to 1918-19. In New Zealand the outlook is fairly promising and there are prospects of a greater yield of wheat than last year.

In the Northern Hemisphere the 1920 harvest is about completed and the autumn sowing is well under way. In Germany the potato and root crops, as a general rule were satisfactory this year. At present the weather is favourable and in many parts of the country the land is being prepared for the coming season. In France general rains have facilitated field work. Ploughing and fertilizing have progressed splendidly. The digging of late potatoes, sugar and fodder beets continues and the yield meets every expectation. No reliable information has been received concerning this year's harvest in Russia but unofficial sources occasionally report shipments of cereals from the southern part of this country. In Roumania active preparations are being made for next year's harvest although at present weather conditions are slightly unfavourable. In Belgium the land is being plowed under favourable circumstances for the autumn sowings. In Italy no general rains had been reported up to the early part of October and the outlook for an increased area for next season's crops was not very bright. In India the standing food crops are reported as generally good but more rain is needed. In Algeria prevailing weather conditions indicate that rains will soon be general and this will soften the ground for the next sowings. The 1920 harvest in Poland was reported as excellent for all cereals. In general the crops are noticeably larger than the average for the preceding years.

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CROPS IN GENERAL.

CYPRUS:

The wheat harvest of 1920 is reported to have yielded 3,000,000 bushels, and that of barley 3,500,000. Other cereals, including oats and vetches, are of good quality.

(The Near East.)

FRANCE:

The preliminary figures for the cereal crop of 1920 as published by the Ministry of Agriculture in the Journal Officiel as compared with the final figures for 1919 are as follows: (Alsace Lorraine Excluded).

Crop.	Acres.		Bushels.	
	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.
Wheat	14,995,000	11,376,000	230,404,000	182,444,000
Maslin	231,000	238,000	4,090,000	3,679,000
Rye	2,000,000	1,907,000	33,174,000	28,736,000
Barley	1,495,000	1,387,000	35,399,000	22,964,000
Oats	8,065,000	7,056,000	290,925,000	171,792,000

(Bulletin des Halles, Paris).

BULGARIA:

According to the official bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture, the area and yield of the 1919 harvest is as follows:

Crop.	Acreage.		Production.	
	(Acres).		(Bushels).	
Wheat	2,080,000		34,575,000	
Rye	446,000		6,594,000	
Barley	474,000		10,538,000	
Oats	302,000		7,506,000	
Spelt	18,000		421,000	
Millet	34,000		554,000	
Maize	1,392,000		39,412,000	
Rice	44,000		119,000	

(The Near East.)

WHEAT.

SPECIFIED COUNTRIES:

Wheat Acreage of Specified Countries.

Country.	1920-21.		1919-20.	
	(Acres.)		(Acres.)	
Argentina	16,062,000		14,957,000	
Union of South Africa.	823,000		801,000	
Australia	11,500,000		6,344,000	
Total	28,385,000		22,102,000	

(International Institute of Agriculture.)

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COTTON.

EGYPT:

The Egyptian cotton crop has suffered several set backs. It is said that the plants have been damaged by pink worms and burning winds, so that the principal authorities are disposed to reduce their estimates. A month ago there was a possibility of 1,554,000 bales of cotton as compared with 1,000,000 bales last season. Now it is said that the production will not exceed 1,347,000 bales.

(Bulletin des Halles, Paris.)

MEXICO (Lower California):

If there is no frost until the latter part of November the cotton crop of Lower California will reach about 70,000 bales. An earlier frost may reduce the yield to below 60,000 bales.

(Consular Report).

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SUGAR.

SPAIN:

The "Revista Industrial Financiera" of Madrid confirms the estimate of the beet sugar crop of approximately 1,830,000 short tons, a quantity which could give, on a basis of a yield of 12%, about 220,000 tons of sugar. As the national consumption is about 165,000 short tons there would be a supply of 55,000 tons which could be exported without counting the production of cane sugar.

(Revista Azucarera).

BELGIUM:

The area sown with sugar beets may be estimated at 111,195 acres in 1920 with a production which will amount to 176,368 short tons of sugar.

(Journal de la Societe Nationale des Agriculteurs de Belgique).

JUGO-SLAVIA:

Official figures furnished by the government place the area of sugar beets in Jugo-Slavia for 1920 at 43,323, with a yield of 515,803 short tons.

(Consular Report.)

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LIVE STOCK.

BELGIUM:

The number of cattle enumerated in the provinces of the Government by the Belgium census of 1910 and by the census taken by the German authorities in 1915, 1916 and 1917 was as follows:

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LIVE STOCK, -CONT'D.

BELGIUM:

Provinces,	1910.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Antwerp	166,915	153,710	147,207	151,902
Brabant	237,542	205,970	203,307	149,567
Hainaut	250,992	257,335	174,806	182,224
Nivelles	56,296
Liege	206,712	107,900	120,335	201,904
Limbourg	136,765	110,040	128,312	131,274
Luxembourg	157,788	169,173	151,199	153,203
Namur	151,073	137,099	130,193	134,116
Total	1,307,787	1,141,227	1,055,359	1,160,486

1. Excludes Nivelles. 2. Mauberge included.

3. Excludes Mauberge and Tournai.

Note: In the two Flanders and Tournai which were in the war zone no census was taken and almost all the cattle were carried off.

(Comite National de Secours et D'Alimentation.)

RHODESIA:

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK.

Kind,	1919.	1918.
Cattle	679,000	600,000
Horses	2,000	2,000
Mules	2,000	2,000
Donkeys	8,000	9,000
Sheep	44,000	51,000
Goats	18,000	21,000
Pigs	15,000	15,000
Poultry	100,000	87,000

(Agricultural Journal of Rhodesia.)

DENMARK:

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK.

Year,	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Hens.
1914	567,000	2,463,000	515,000	2,497,000	15,140,000
1918	545,000	2,124,000	470,000	621,000	9,884,000
1919	558,000	2,188,000	510,000	716,000	12,134,000

(Commerce Reports).

1. The first of these is the fact that the American Medical Association has been successful in its efforts to secure the passage of the Federal Food and Drug Act, which has resulted in the establishment of the Food and Drug Administration, a new department of the Federal Government, which is now in the process of organizing and carrying out its duties. This is a very important step in the history of the American Medical Association, and it is one which has been long and hard fought.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

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HEMP.

ITALY:

At present the new crop of hemp is being harvested. Hemp has been more extensively cultivated this year than in past years, but it is feared that the yield will not be any better as the weather has been very unfavourable during the summer months.

(Bulletin des Halles, Paris.)

FORAGE CROPS.

CANADA:

The total yield of hay and clover in Canada is estimated at 12,853,900 tons from 10,409,150 acres, an average per acre of 1.25 tons, as compared with last year's record total of 16,348,000 tons. Of alfalfa the total estimate is 388,700 tons for the first cutting, as compared with last year's final total of 494,200 tons.

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics.)

COFFEE.

COSTA RICA:

The estimate for the coffeecrop for Costa Rica for the coming season 1920-21, is from 22,500,000 pounds to 24,000,000 pounds, as compared with 30,000,000 pounds in 1919-20. The largest crop was 40,000,000 pounds, about four years ago. The average in recent years has been 35,000,000 pounds.

(Consular Report.)

CURRANTS.

GREECE:

Reports received from the Growers on the Grecian currant crop of 1920, indicate that the crop for this year is 32 per cent less than normal, the 1920 crop being conservatively estimated at 95,000 tons, where as, 140,000 tons is considered an average yield.

(Consular Report.)

TOBACCO.

GREECE:

The tobacco production in Greece for the year 1919 is estimated at 69,127,000 pounds.

(Consular Report.)

The total production of tobacco in Macedonia, Greece, for the year 1920 is expected to reach 23,846,000 pounds.

(The Near East.)

SILK.

MANCHURIA:

In southeastern Manchuria the 1920 spring crop of wild cocoons (i. e., those from which "tussah" and pongee silk fabrics are produced) is almost the same size as the 1919 spring crop. According to the most reliable information obtainable, 2,700 bags of cocoons, each weighting about 133 pounds have arrived in Antung. The 1919 spring crop consisted of 3,000 bags.

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SILK, -CONT'D.

MANCHURIA, -CONT'D.

This year's spring crop will produce from 140,000 to 170,000 pounds of "tussah" or reeled thread and about an equal amount of silk "waste". The spring crop is always much smaller than the autumn crop. Thus, the spring crop for 1920 consisted of about 420,000,000 cocoons, whereas the 1919 fall crop amounted to some 1,240,000,000 cocoons.

(Consular Report.)

ITALY:

Year.	Production of Fresh Cocoons.	Production of Dried Cocoons.	Production of Raw Silk.
	(Pounds.)	(Pounds.)	(Pounds.)
1913	84,855,000	27,844,000	7,804,000
1914	102,867,000	33,854,000	8,948,000
1915	74,729,000	24,910,000	6,345,000
1916	86,863,000	28,521,000	7,963,000
1917	67,968,000	22,214,000	6,213,000
1918	65,763,000	21,590,000	5,944,000
1919	43,805,000

(Bulletin of Chamber of Commerce, Italy).

WINE.

TUNIS:

Provisional estimates of the production of wine in Tunis have just been furnished by the Tunisian Government as follows: 1918, 13,208,000 gallons; 1919, 13,684,000 gallons; 1920, 11,042,000 gallons.

(Commerce Reports).

ARGENTINA:

Argentina has some 321,000 acres under vines and the production of wines varies between 119,000,000 gallons to 132,000,000 gallons annually.

(Board of Trade Journal, London).

COCOA.

BRAZIL:

In 1919 the cacao crop of the state of Bahia amounts to a total of 823,000 sacks weighing 132 pounds, each, as compared with 598,000 sacks in 1918 and 737,000 sacks in 1917.

(Bulletin of Pan American Union).

FIGS:

SMYRNA:

The fig crop of Smyrna is reported to be good, both in quality and quantity and is estimated at 16,000 tons, as against 12,000 tons last year.

(Commerce Reports).

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STOCKS OF GRAIN.

CANADA:

The stocks in store at the different elevators for the week ending October 8th, 1920, were as follows: Wheat 14,288,040 bushels; Oats 1,759,224 bushels; Barley 1,131,271 bushels; Flax 344,006 bushels and Rye 306,802 bushels. (Figures are not available for western country elevators).

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics.)

S. A. JONES.

Acting, Chief of Bureau.

